



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ON A TRANSPOSITION IN SENECA.

The method which I recently applied to the case of a transposed passage in the New Testament has an interesting illustration in Seneca, ad Marciam. Madvig (*Adversaria Critica*, p. 355) pointed out that two passages had been transposed in c. 17, and that the words "Dicit omnibus nobis natura . . . qui tibi nihil certi sponponderunt" (c. 17, 6, 7) should in reality stand after the words "sed humanum est" (c. 17, 1). Almost all such cases of transposition arise from the misplacement of a sheet or sheets in the MS or papyrus roll of which they form a part. And it follows at once that in all such errors we must have an integral number of pages for each of the two passages concerned in the transposition, and also an integral number of pages for the portion of the book antecedent to the disputed ground. Let us apply this test to the passages of Seneca just referred to.

Taking the Teubner edition as our standard, we have to carry a passage 12.6 Teubner lines in length to a place 38 lines earlier. Obviously 38 is 12.6×3 very nearly. Assuming 12.6 lines to represent a single page of the manuscript, the space through which it has to be moved is three pages. The previous part of the book is 568 lines = 45.0×12.6 very nearly.

The error, therefore, arose at the 46th page of the MS, and consisted in placing the 47th page after the 50th. Madvig's criticism is therefore completely confirmed.

In the next place, we may enquire into the stichometric size of the page in question. The average Teubner line being found to be 46.9 letters, or somewhat less, and the average hexameter being about 36 letters, a page of 12.6 Teubner lines is about 16 hexameters.

Finally, the remainder of the book being reckoned, we have for the MS in which the error was made a roll of very nearly 83 complete pages.

J. RENDEL HARRIS.

"IS BEING BUILT."

The earliest examples of the use of our passive progressive form, *is being built*, etc., that have thus far been noted, date from 1769-79; see Dr. F. Hall's *Adjectives in Able*, also *English Rational and Irrational*, *Nineteenth Century*, Sept. 1880, by the